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THE ROOKS OF THE RIBLE.

OLD TESTAMENT. In Genesis the world began; "Twas then that God created m In Excdus the law was given, As Israei's guide from earth to heaven Then Numbers tells about the way— What God would have us do and say, Deuteroromy, which means "twice to'd," The truth, once learned, must he'er gros & Then Joshua came, in Moses' place, When Law had failed, God brought in Grace

He next by Judges Isrzel ru'ed; His love toward them never cooled And then, the story sweet of Ruth In Samuel First we read of Sant-The people's King-his rise and fall. In Second Samuel then we hear Of David-man to God so dear. In First of Kings the g'ory filled

And Second Kings records the lives Of prophets, Kings, their sons and wives In F rat of Chronic es we're shown The house of David and his throne. And Second Chron cles records King Seion o., 's good deeds and words. Then Erra builds God's hou-e again, Which had for low in ruins jain.

Then Esther, Jewish maid and wife, Based up to save her people's it.e. And Job-his patience sorely tried-At last God's dealing ju tined. Then come the I salms, whose sacred page Is full of truth for every age.

The Song, how much we need to pring The treasure set above the skies. Issiah, first of prophets, who For talls the future of the Jew The Lamentations tel', in part, The asdness of this prophet's heart, Ezekiel tells, in mystic story, Departing and returning giory. Then Daniel, from the lion's den, By power Divine, is raised again Hose a shows the Father's heart So grieted for sin on Ephraim's part And Joel tells of judgment near; The wicked nations quake and fear Then Amos, from the berdmen sent,

Jouah, though prophet of the Lord, Yet fied to Tarshish from His word. Then Micah sings in sweetest lays. And Naturn tells the fear and gloom Of Ninevah and of her doom, Then Zeph nish tells of g ace, And love that cones in judgment's place And Heggal in the latter days Reneats: "Consider well your ways."

Then Malachi, the last of all, Specks and y stirl of Isrner's fall, -E. J. Care, in The Christian.

INDIAN ROBBERS.

Robbery on the largest scale ever known was carried on once in India under the system known as Thuggee. This was the most extraordinary system of erime the world has ever seen. It operations extended over thousands of miles of country. Its victims would have populated many a small kingdom. It carried on crime under religious sanctions and with religious ceremonies, made theft holy and murder sacred. It killed in a cold-bl oded, ruthless, wholesale way. It held human life as of no secount. It had no respect for weak-ness, age or innocence. When a com-pany of travelers—against whom its op-erations were chiefly directed—had come within its coil, it allowed none to esmother, the grandsire and the babe in arms; man, woman and child. It used no baleful drugs, no deadly weapon. It dealt out destruction by the simplest of all means—a handkerchief. Though the confederation numbered thousands of members, it carried on its work of robery and slaughter undetected, if not unsuspected, for years, even under

British rule, Gang-robbery with violence was also very prevalent in India when it was first conquered, and also for some time after. This is known in India as Dacoitee, and n many parts of the country all robbers and thieves were once called Dacoits, Dacoitee is of two kinds. The first is the attack on a shop, warehouse or private dwelling. This is not the sam as

burglary; for whereas the burglar enters secretly, and only resorts to force in the last extremity, the Dacoitee is an open a marvelously small space. attack by an armed body of men. The place is carried by open assault. If a closed door bars the way it is simply burst open. The robbers are well armed, day; but how soft is its light, however carrying swords and iron-shod clubs, bright, compared with the sunlight of a and sometimes even matchlocks; and refew hours before! A party of travelers sistance tends to wounds and deaths. having cooked and eaten their fruga

ure, though not altogether.

The attack is g nerally made on the house of a rich banker or the shop of a jackals rend the air with their horrid jeweler in some small town where the police force is not very strong, or on the house of a rich zemindar (landowner) of howl from the other side. These are a village. One case of the latter kind, not jackals, but confederate thieves, which occurred in a village at the time of whom enters the grove at the enl when I was encamped not far from it, farthest from where the sleeping travewas managed thus. The zemindar was era lie. On his stomach he steals quietreported to have a large sum of money ly along from one tree to another. Some ouried in the house—a common way of keeping it in India, the house being whe eupon the stealthy one coils him-built in the usual Eistern fashion— self into a beap and lies dead still, and namely, round a central court-yard. The lower story was simply an open cor ridor or cioister, and was used for de-mestic offices and the stabling of cowand horses, and had no windows on the To its full heig it there wanothing but a smooth surface of wal. The upper story, the dwelling-place proper, had windows on the outside; bu these, as usual, were very small, and high up. When the massive gates were closed of an evening the house was, in feet, a fertification, with the househol-for a gernson, and entry was almost im-

The old zemindar and his two sons were seated in the gateway enjoying the cool evening sir. Their two or thremen-servants were busied about the house, inside and outside. It was just getting dusk when there was heard on the road which passed through the vil-lage the usual cry of pilgrims proceed-ing to some saired shrine: "Bom bom Mahadeo" (Great, great is Maha-deo), and "Ganga mai ki jue" (Victory

to Mother Gange). And now the first pilgrim of the company came in sight. There was nothing suspicious in his appearance. He looked a simple pilgrim, and was barefooted; in one hand he carrica his shoes; with the other he steadied the long bamboo pole which re-ted on one shoulder, and from each end of which hang the wicker-work baskets which hold the bottles, or rather flasks, in which water is carried from the sacred rivers to some far-distant shrine. He stopped in front of the old zemindar. How far is it, father, to the next good well by the roadsode? for there we mean

to rest for the night." "Two miles, my son," replied the old man, "The water in the well is good?"

to sleep in?" "Yes. "Perhaps there if a bunya's (grain dealer's) shop near it where we could get some flour?" No; there is not."

"And the grove near it is a good one

"Then how far is the next well and resting-place?" "Two miles more "

But the purpose of the questioning

and baskets, as if to rest themselves. But now the baskets were slipped off, the staves taken in hand and a rush made on the old man and his sons and servants, who were soon overpowered, and the robbers in possession of the house, while some kept guard outside. They carried no srus, so as to avoid suspicion after the robbery as well as before it. But a heavy "male" bamboo with his bare legs is especially afraid of club is a formidable weapon. Tortur-was soon applied to the old man to make him reveal where his treasure was

Two little grandchildren, a boy and a girl, were seized, and the heavy clubs held over their heads with a threat of dashing their brains out if the old man did not confess speedily. He did so. The rupees were dug up and distributed among the band, whereupon the robbers moved off and kept together until they got clear of the village, when they seps rated, going across country singly or be-two and threes, and by the time the police arrived from the nearest station

carts conveying goods, and sometimes at pand plunder the mail cart. nother with a good deal of money au.

But one evening, to a somewhat infre- der the curtain of the tent and disapmented spot, a gang of robbers, looking like travelers, su idenly set on him and his servanta, overpowered them, gagged and bound them and them taking them off the road, left them in a piece of scrab, where it was not likely they would be discovered until next morning. One of the robbers then dressed him-

self in the trader's clo hes-almost every occupation in India basa sp cial dressand assumed his part. The two others acted as his servants. They got into another and more-frequented road, along which police stations were established at short intervals. Going up to the first, the sham trader represented that he was most anxious to push on that night; that he had a good deal of valuable property with him; that he thought some robbers had got wind of this, and asked that he might have a policeman to escort him from one station to another. And so the police actually escorted the robbers with their booty to a largtown at some distance off, reaching which they soon disposed of the carts and all their contents,

Cattle-lifting is a form of robbery very prevalent in some parts of India more especially in the neighborhood of woods and forests, into which the stolen cattle can be driven. It prevails in the country lying between the Ganges and the Jumna, as the fores tract at the foot of the Himalava af fords the needful hiding-ground pair of stolen bul'ocks will be drive to this forest from the village where they were lifted, twenty-five or thirty miles off, in the c urse of the night.

The ordinary forms of robbers, sim ple theft from the house or person, done retly and not openly, and where era t takes the place of force, are of cours the most common. Here everything deads on quietness of mov ment leight of-hand, in both of which the Indian thief has attained great perfection. Then he is accustomed to go barefoot. His tread is habitually light. His limbs are naturally supple, and are made more so by the use of unguents

This flagrant and open breach of the law has been suppressed in great measure, though not altogether.

meal, have now spread their carpets and quilts on the ground in the mangegrove, and laid themselves down to leaves rustle; a traveler calls out; self into a heap and lies dead still, and will so lie for nalf an hour or more, if

necessary.
A "jackal" howls quite near the grove, as if it had just crossed it and rustled the leaves. The thief drags himself along the ground again. At length be reaches the head of the sleeping row of travelers. He passes his hand quiet-ly under the pillows. This fat man is the rich man of the party; that bun ile which he uses for a pillow probably con-tains something valuable. The dusty thief removes it gently without waking the snoring sle per. He next makes this other man turn over on his by gentle touches on the face ; and having got what he wanted, creeps gently One of the extemporized jacka's rives a bark here, the other a short howl here; and the two thieves meet and

When out for the night, the thieves trip themselves of all their clothing xcept a short, tight loin-cloth, and smear themselves with oil, so as to be able to al' a out of the grasp of any one

e zing them. They seldom carry arms, in the ordinary sense, but strap a coupl flight spear heads to each forearm eith the points projecting beyond the hey can give a severe if not deadly wound to any one trying to seize them. denerally, however, they carry a small.

The houses of many of even the well--do natives have mud walls only, brough which the thieves dig a hole to flectsucatry. This requires long, quiet, and patient work. A great number of the Indian ctories about robbers turn or his mode of proceeding; how one woman alone in the house with her chilleen waited quietly until the thief put his head through the hole, and killed him with a blow of an ax; how another waited t th a rope in her hand, and, the thief this time putting his heels in first, she tied his ankles quickly together and took him prisoner; but when the neigh-

bors app ared they found only a head-English people in India are seldom robbed, though for half the year the doors of the bungalows in which they

"Two miles more."

"And is the water in that well good?"
"Thou asketh many questions," said reason is that the articles in the house are so different from those in use among the natives themselves that the attempt had been gained; the seeming pilgrim to dispose of them would at once attract had been moving in single file; it had suspicion. A thief in India trying to sell given them time to come up and form a a spoon or fork would be like an Enroup.
Some of them had put down their poles do buskets, as if to rest themselves.

glish thief trying to dispose of an altar-cloth or rare g-m. Another reason is, that every householder keeps a chokedar

> weather. It is so easy to enter a tent, either by creeping under the cauvas or oy making a slit in it; and this reminds nie of a case in which one of those thieves showed a great knowledge of psychology. A lady and her husband were asleep in their tent; the lady was disturbed by a noise, and saw by the light of the lamp, which hung from the tent-pole, that a thief was gliding about making up a bundle of things that he thought would suit him. This bundle he had placed on a table which stood not far from the

they had a good two hours' start.

The second kind of Davoitee is robbery on the highway. Here the gang of robbers attack a party of travelers, robbers attack a party of travelers, robbers. -cream and awaken her husband, when the man made one long step to the side A trader was going from one town to of the bed and simply made a pass with nother with a good deal of money and some valuable goods. He had with him wo carts and two servants. As he was moving along a frequented highway, he deemed himself safe from all danger.

But one opening the had with him at once parelyzed for several minutes; the man kept his eyes fixed on hers while he gathered up his bundle of things; then, just as the long-delayed scream burst from her lips, he dived un-

Power of the Plug Hat. The plug hat is virtually a sort of

social guaranter for the preservation of peace and order. He who puts one on as given a hostage to the community for his good behavior. The wearer of a plug hat must move with a certain selateness and propriety. He cannot run or jump, or romp, or get into a feht, except at the peril of his head-ges. All the hidden influences of the beaver tend toward respectability. He who wears one is obliged to keep the rest of his body in decent trim, that there may be no incongruity between head and body. He is aut to become thoughtful through the necessity of watching the sky whenever he goes out. The chances are that he will buy an umbrella, which is another guarantee for good behavior, and the care of hat and umbrells-perpetual and exacting as it must ever be-adds to the sweetness of his character. man who wears a plug hat naturally takes to the society of women, and all its elevated tendencies. He cannot go hunt-ing and fishing without abandoning his beloved hat, but in the modern enjoyment of croquet and lawn tennis he may sport his beaver with impunity. In other words, the constant use of a plug but makes a man composed in manner quiet and gentlementy in conduct, and the companion of the ladies. The inevitable result is prosperity, marriage and

church membership Evil Effe ts of the Electric Light. An unexplained objection to the electric light arises from its alleged evil effects on the eyes. European observers state that the frequent variations in in-t-usity to which the light is subject give rise to sulden and frequent changes in the pupil, and, consequently, in the "accommodation" of the eye, by which meant that alternate contraction and ilation of the pupil by which it suits tself to the variations of light. Such a ight, therefore, causes not only muscuar fatigue, but also a considerable degree of blurring and indistinctness in the retinal image. The eye suffers both when the light is too dim and when it is too bright. In the former case the obect must be b ought close to be clearly seen, and an increased accommodative flort is called for, which in most cases results in near sightedness. In the lat-ter case, the simple intensity of the ight produces undue contraction of the upil, and an increase of tension within

Is Consumption Contagious? It is surprising to some American vis-

itors to European hospitals to find that onsumptive patients are kept in a de partment by themselves, while the same are for separating is not exhibited in regard to diseases deemed more conta zions on this side of the ocean. Yet the conviction that pulmon ry diseases are nfectious is gaining strength among American physicians, and it is a note-worthy fact that the fathers of medicine, Hippocrates and Galen, inclined strongly to that opinion. The same belief has been entertained all along by many prominent physiologists and anatomists. Consumption often arises from eating of the meat of animals with deseased lungs, and actual experiment has shown that when different animals have been fed on the diseased lungs of a cow, they have bee attacked by pulmonary disease. A rig-id supervision of all meats sold, and a thorough system of ventuation in hous es, and especially in hospitals where the best preventives against the acquirement and communication of the

FALSTAFF asks, "What's honor?" as bough it was hard to tell. But let one oman sit behind another in church and se'll tell what's on her in less than two

How a Young Lady's Foot Blocked a

A young lady took a car which brought her to the foot of California street, and there took a seat on the dum-my car, which bore her to the vicinity of her home on Octavia street. As she left the car and was crossing the track on the southern side, her foot slipped and turned and was caught fast in the track where the wire cable passes. Some imperfection in the roadbed had caused the narrow sperture to expand, and the young girl's narrow foot was intrapped. The engineer of the east-bound dummy saw the obstacle on the road in season to check his swift-approaching car, and passengers of inve-tigating mind, who endeavored to release the slender foot, out their efforts were vain. Another car and another brought up in funeral row, and constant re-enforcements in way of passing pedestrians cheered and enlivened the scene. An attempt was made to pry the iron rails forming the able channel further apart, but they armly resisted all efforts. Everybouy and a suggestion; "Push your tooorward; "Pull it back;" "Tip a ideways;" "Lift your heel higher," the unhappy girl was almost fainting. out she persevered in her efforts to ex-ricate the offending member. By this ime travel on the road had virtually ceased. The first car had long ago passed, and was steadily approaching to all into line at the rear or the singular ed and fumed, or sl_wiy climbed the

nill in disgust. On every street corner roups of waiting people berated the axity of street-car management. Reporters from all the down-town dailies were proceeding westward to learn the meaning of the large crowd reported to ave assembled in the Western addition. from the scene of the accident envoys and been dispatched to the rairoad shops to bring appliances for taking up a section of the read. At this juncture a tall, brawny Englishman, in the dress of a mechanic, forced his way through the throng, and, in a cheery voice, marked by the Derbyshire distect, asked "Ha' ye tried ontastenia' the young leddy's shoe?"

Ten buttons flew from as many buttonholes; in the twinkling of an eye the foot was free,-San Francisco Chron-

Aversions of Appetite.

Dr. Oswaid calls attention, in the Popular Science Monthly, to the fact that an antipathy to a special dish indicates the presence of a constitutional repugnance, which it is not wise to disre-

gard. He says:

I knew a Belgian soldier on whom common salt, in any combination, and n any dose exceeding ten pennyweights, acted as a drastic poison, and thousands of Hindoos cannot taste animal food without vomiting.
Similar effects have obliged individu-

The peculiarity was supposed to be wing to caprice, but the mutton was re-peatedly disguised and given to him un-

suit of producing violent vomiting and "And from the severity of the effects, which were in fact those of a virulent poison, there can be little doubt that, if ne-tage of mutton had been persisted i t would soon many destroyed the boy's

nown; but uniformly with the same

We know a lady whose missionary vork in Burmah has attracted the attenion of English-speaking people, who ould not eat rice. On e when she was visiting in England, her hostess, thinkug the aversion a mere whim, put a able-spoonful of ice in the soup. chough the soup was strained before eng served, and not a grain of rice was o be seen in it, yet the moment the lady asted it she exclaimed, "Oh, there's ice in this soup!" and was obliged to

Even Burglars Are Rushed. "Why," he replied to a cop, "I never saw so much push and rush in Detroit since the war, and I pr. sume it is so all over the country. The boom even extends to my profession, which you are aware is that of burglary. I haven't been so rushed in ten years. I have adventised to the same and the same in the same is that of the same is that of the same is the same is that of the same is that of the same is that of the same is the same is that of the same is the same is that of the same is the same vertised in a dozen papers for a 'pal,' but can't get one at any price. Third-class men, only fit to put up ladders, hold lighted candles, pound with a sledge, and swear an albb, are getting ic own prices this year. The two had struck for \$7 a day spiece, and I had to pay it or let my business go to ruin. You have no idea of the number of chances we have had for 'jobs' this year, and the season is prothat any burglar could ask for. I am so pushed that I hardly know which way to

turn fir-t." "Anything very big on hand?" "Oh! a dozen of 'em. I ought to go up Woodward avenue to night and rob a house where two back windows have been left up for a whole week, but I may not get around to it because one of my pals is dead drunk in his room uprs. Then there's a splendid show down Fort street. Two of the back doors won't lock, some of the chamber windows are unfastened, and there's half a cord of silverware piled up in one room. Duty tells me that I ought to take it in right away, but something may prevent. Dear me, but I wish I could Lire at least three first-class burglars for the next six weeks. I've got a special lay for them." "Anything startling?"

"Well, no. There's a bank in Toledo we could get at very handy, a jeweler over in Chicago who sches to be robbed, and I know of a farmer out here a few miles who has \$3,000 in gold in the house. If I had two good men I could gather in at least \$50,000 within the next ten days; but this boom has taken me all aback. I need two tull sets of burglar tools right off, but my blacksmith is rushed with other work, and must delay me. I went yesterday to see about wigs and whiskers, and found a dozen orders ahead of me."

"It's unfortunate." "Well, I should say so! It just makes my heart ache to know that scores of back doors are unlocked, hundreds windows left open, heaps of silver and jewelry left kicking around, and here I am so fixed that I can't half push business. I'm nervous and uneasy, but I can't mend matters as I see. If you happen to come across a first-class hallthief and a pair of professional cracks-men, I wish you'd send 'em to me. I'll are never roubled with clothes till they

DISCONTENT is the want of self-reli-

A Broker's Mistake. The following story is told of Francis Drexel, the father of the well-known Philadelphia bankers. Soon after the close of the war with Mexico many Spanish and Mexican silver dollars found their way into the United States, and were bought up by bankers and mouey dealers all over the country. The price paid for them varied greatly, according paid for them varied greatly, according to the demand and supply and the condition of the pieces themselves. At the close of a rainy day, during which Dr. Drexel—then doing a very modest business on Third street, Philadelphia, as a moncy and exchange broker—had been a large buyer of Mixican silver, and while he was engaged in a countrie bid. while he was engaged in recounting his purchases preparatory to settling his cash account, the door of his banking house was suddenly opened by a plainly-dressed man, who excisimed: "I only uave 100 left; do you want them?"

Mr. Drexel, without raising his head, replied; "I'll give you 50 cents for them?"
"No," said the man, "I've soid all

the others at 75 cents, and only have 100 Mr. Drexel replied : "I have boug t them all day at 60 cents, and if yours have no holes in tirem I will take them at the same price, and that is the most you can get for them."

"I never saw any with holes in them." said the man.

"Didn't you?" said Mr. Drex-l.
"Half of what we get are full of holos, where they have been used as buttons. The man scratched his head a moment and then said: "Very weil; I'll bring them in right away."

Five moutes afterward he appeared with a small tin kettle, and, waking up to the counter, said: "Where shall I

"Pour them out here," said Mr. Drexel, indicating a particular apot on ie counter. "I can't," said the seller, "they will

all slip off on the floor."

Mr. Drexel, without withdrawing his attention from the counting of his purchases of the day, called to his son Frank to "bring a tray." When the tray was rought it was found to have a large crack across it, to which the man stren-nously objected, eaying: "They will all fall through." This nettled old Mr. Drexel, who, in rather sharp words, told him: "That tray has held thousands and thousands of them every day," and turthermore, in peremptory terms, bade nim "pour them out quick."

Accordingly, the kettle was raised to the level of the counter, and 100 fat, raw oysters were poured into the cracked tray,

oysters were poured into the cracked tray, much to the chagrin and disgust of the canker and his son, the former of whom excianned: "Why, these are oysters!"

"Woll, "sa'd the oysterm an (who know nothing of Maxican silver), "what the d—did you think they were?"

The su phur is extracted and brought als to abstain from onions, sage, parsnips, and even from Irish postoes. Dr. Pereira mentions the case of an English boy who had an incurable aversion to might have been written in the surphur utton:
"He could not eat mutton in any form. of children, who have searcely the form of human beings, are sent down the steep, slippery stairs into the muddy watery depths. Here they are laden with as much mater al as they can sustain, and they must reascend with it on heir backs, stumbling at every step, often felling back into the bottom of the pit with broken limbs, or even deal

the elder ones, writes an eye-witness arrive at the pit's mouth shricking, the ittle ones crying and sobbing. The mortality exceeds that of any her province of Italy; the statistics of the leve show an increshble number of lame and deformed, and of young men

of 21 totally untit for midary service.

A church dignitary, whose jurisdic-tion embraced a vast region of the West, and afforded several kinds of climate was greeted by a clerical friend with no end of questions as they were riding up town in a crowded car. Inquiries spiritual were poured in at a ropid rate, and then the matter of his temporal environ-ment was the subject of discussion. The Western shepherd was speaking of the extremes of temperature to which they were subjected in the district where ue resided. Suddenly his New York friend asked, "How does your wife stand the heat?"

A peculiar look stole into the count nance of the ecclesiastic from beyond the Mississippi as he quietly answered, "My wife has been dead a year." The infelicity of mentioning an elevated temperature in connection with the departed was too much for the Knickerbocker, He left at the next

corner.-Harper's Drawer.

For constancy of bloom the geranium is unequaled. Small plants, that can be bought very cleap, if put out in May, will completely fill a bed in three weeks after planting, and early in June will be a mass of flowers, and continue getting better and better until blackened by the crosty nights of autumn. While other plants are wilting under the scorehing rays of our summer sun, the germinia seems to glory in the hottest weather. There is such a variation in the color of the flower, as well as in the form and color of the leaves, that with a few varieties of geran ums a more artistic aud varied bed can be made than with almost any other flower. The center of a large bed may be scarlet, with light colors around, or a few rows on the border may be of the silver-leaved kinds. Indeed we have seen delicate and intricate patterns formed of geraniums alone in some

of the celebrated gardens of Europe. An American from Cork, Patrick responded to an advertisement

"An American wanted as coachman," "Are you an American?" asked the "Oi am, sur," answered Patrick, "Where were you born?

"In Oireland, sur, County Cork."
"County Cork, eh?" mused the gen-man. "How is it that you are an American when you were born in Ire-"Faix, sur," said Patrick, "I'm both-

ered about that same mealf, sur.

Proper Dress for Children. In Spanish America, where infantile diseases are as rare as in Hindostan, babies of all classes and all sizes toddie about naked nearly the year round, and the Indians of Tamanlipas, between Tampico and Matamoras, raise an astonguarantee the very highest wages and steady employment for the season."—

Detroit Pree Press.

are never roubled with clothes till they are big enough to carry garden stuff to a city where the police enforces the apron regulation.—Popular Science Monthly.

As MANY as are the difficulties which virtue has to eccennter in this world.